ASSEMBLY. Mr. D. Gilmone reported adversely to the bill to prevent the construction of City Railways. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bunnovous moved a reconsideration of Mr. Burnoughts indved a reconstruction of the vote on the Militis bill, (abolishing the commutation lax and the exemption from work on highways.) His object was to arrest action on the bill until a report on the subject should be received from the Committee appointed to revise and codify the Militia laws of the State. Lost—35 to 57.

To authorize the Pennsylvania Coal Co. to

To authorize the establishment of Building

For Aid to the Deaf and Dumb. Relative to Savings Banks.

To enlarge the Capitol.

To erect piers in Brooklyn.

For the better security of mechanics in New-

To construct docks in Williamsburgh. Mr. CLAFF moved to take up the report rela-

zive to a Railway in Division-av. Lost.
BILLS FASSED.
Relative to the assessment of property for To incorporate the Trustees of the fund for

the support of aged Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

BILLS READ AND PASSED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Relative to the Assessment of Property for

To extend the time for the collection of Taxes when stayed by an injunction or otherwise.

To regulate the formation of Ferry Compa-

To amend the Charter of the Broadway Sav-Ings Institution.

Mr. Howard reported a bill in relation to the Police Courts of New-York.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Regulating the formation of Ferry Companies. Relative to the Contracts of certain Railroad Companies, (recommitted to the Committee. This was

To amend the act relative to Streets and To incorporate the Sixpenny Savings Bank in New York city.

To secure greater safety in running Railroad 2rains, in signals and turnouts.

Mr. Clarr moved that the use of the Chamber

Mr. CLAPF moved that the use of the Chamber beliven on Saturday Evening to the Auxiliary Clay Modument Association. Laid over.

The Spraker announced Messrs. Sessions, Shaw, Hadley, Odell, W. Taylor, as a Select Committee on the Governor's Message, relative to a National Monument at Philadelphia.

Mr. P. W. Rose moved that the Temperance bill be made the special order for Tuesday. Lost. Ad-

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

FRANCE.

It is very doubtful if Napoleon will concede anything in spiritual affairs to the Pope, if he does con to Paris.

Gen. Canobert has been again offered St. Arnaud's portfolio, but declines unless Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Bedeau and Lotle be amnestied. An entertainment is to be given on April 2d by the City of Paris to the Emperor and Empress.

M. Orfilla, an eminent chemist, is dead, aged

The Paris exhibition will open May 1, 1855.
The pensions heretofore paid by Government to Polish Refugees is withdrawa.

assigned.
All employés on the public works must forth-Refugees is withdrawn. No cause has been

PORTUGAL.

The news from this country is of more than usual interest. Lisbon dates are to the 12th.

Fintes, Minister of Finance, had laid before the Chamber of Deputes a bill authorising Government to annul the monopoly of tobacco and soap growing at Madeira at 0 other Portuguese Islands. Twenty new Peers had been created to carry 2hrough the new Government measures. Oranges had advanced.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers have voted an annual income of 200 000 france to the Duc de Brabant, the King's eld-est son, 18 years of age, and heir presumptive to the throne. Also two royal residences. The export duties on several articles have

GERMANY.

The Diet has decided to enroll only 50,000 nstead of 200,000.

The Parts Moniteur publishes a Convention

between France and Wurtemburg for the mutual extra

DENMARK

The Diet opened on the 7th inst.

SWITZERLAND.

The old Switzer spirit seems aroused against Austria. From Berne it is reported that Austria without sceapping Ticino, will maintain the blockade indefinitely, but no answer has yet been given to the note of the Federal Council. Private accounts tell and stories of the sufferings of the banished Ticenese; women and children perishing by the way.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has completely recovered. His physicians have recommended him to travel in the Ty-rol. The Church ceremony in honor of his escape passed off quietly on the 12th.

Government is extremely dissatisfied with the recent statements in the British Parliament, that England would not expel refugees. Austria thinks it would be of no use to procedure Mazzini or Koesuth in England, as no Jury would find them guity.

Haynau is dead, but no particulars are as yet

The firm of Mechaw, Lola & Co., of Vienna,

has failed for 200,000 florins.

Late accounts from Moldavia state that the reigning Prince had left Jassy, and a Governmental Council was formed.

LOMBARDY.

The inhabitants of Milan have been relieved The illinalitaties of Milan have been relieved from the order to illuminate their houses at night; but on the signal of a cannon shot from the Castle the whole city must be illuminated, the doors closed and the streets deserted. The military are employed in strengthening the fortifications and gates. The state of siege is rigidly enforced, and no officers go out without execut.

Der Lloyd states that the value of the confisested property is £50,000,000.

A new Genoa Steamship Company, Lloyd States, proposes with a capital of thirty millions between the Mediterranean and American ports.

TUSCANY.

The conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Turcany is ann

TURKEY

The Turks have evacuated Montenegro, and Omar Pasha had retired to Albania, Reschid Pasha to Nicsitch, and Dervis Pasha to Kurcise; the Montenegrins baving attacked the last named General and completely routed him.

Prince Menchikoff, the Russian Envoy, con-

ferred with the Sulian on the 2d.

Faud Effendi had resigned, and was replaced

by Riflat (perhaps Reschid) Pasha.

The following dispatch depressed the British and French funds:

and French funds:

Marshilles, Friday, March 18, 1850.

The steamer Caradock arrived from Constantinopie, reports that Prince Monchikoff is repelled by the Divan, and that the Sultan invokes the aid of France and England. The British fleet has been ordered from Maits to the Archipelago. A new bank has been protested at Constantinopie, by French speculators.

PRUSSIA. A St. Petersburg letter of the 2d, states that Immense embezzlements have been discovered in the Army and Navy Administration. The Adjutant General and other officers were under trial.

EGYPT.

Alexandria letters of March 9 announce a commercial crists there. Over a dozen mercantile houses had failed. They were chiefly second-rate firms, and their failures were chiefly awing to speculation in grain. Confidence was reviving.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Feb. 6 say that arrangements are making for a declaration of

Peace.
A Commission had been appointed at Graham Town to investigate claims for losses sustained in the

er. Guerilla bands of Kaffirs still infest Zonsberg. The chiefs Moskesh and Baskato seem friendly, but Kriellis' adherence seems equivocal. The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sailed

from the Cape for Japan on the 3d inst.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres dates are to the 2d February. The civil war was still raging, but the accounts are rather unconnected. An attack on the city was looked for on the 3d, and full preparations had been made for resistance. The Times, says the foreign residents generally, the bulk of the Yankees excepted, wish well to the cause of the city. ell to the cause of the city.

Mr. Gore, the British Chargé had been ex-

Business at Buenos Ayres during the month

of January was almost a blank, except for food and There was no price list published. Freights light. The stock of Wool had accumulated, and there were but few Hides and a small quantity of Tallow in

the market.

Rio Janeiro dates on Feb. 17th had been received. The weather was sultry, and there had been frequent cases of fever. Henry Souther, the British Minister, died Jan. 23, at Rio. Coffee was dull with am-

Bahia dates to the 19th February. For Sugar holders were refusing 4||800. Coffee was quiet. Pernambuco, Feb. 22.—The stock of Sugar is increasing, and shipping is scarce. Cotton and Freights nominal, with none of the latter offering. At Teneriffe the cultivation of Cochineal rap-

idly increases, and a considerable quantity will be ready for export next season.

The acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of Paragusy, was published at Assump-

LATEST NEWS.

Paris, Friday Evening.

The reported entrance of the English Fleet into the Dardanelles, had caused a sort of panic on the Bourse. Towards the close, all sorts of securities re-The 3 P cents finished at £80 30. The 41s, covered.

8 o'clock, P.M .- The Patric contradicts the rumor of the passage of the Dardanelles by the English

The President of the Senate announces that he has received from the Minister of State the Budget of 1854, giving a surplus revenue of 9,000,000 francs. Several candidates for the dignity of Hospo dar of Moldavia had already been proposed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Cotton market during the early part of the week was very duil, but the advices by the America partly revived the demand, which was further improved by the Arctic, making altogether an advance of about 1d \$P\$ B, on fair and midding American. The week's sales have been \$8,340 bales, including 10,230 on speculation, and 750 bales for export. The market is still freely supplied.

On Friday the demand was good, sales reaching 7,000 to \$8,000 bales. At the close, however, there was less animation. Mesers Hollinshead, Tetley & Co. may the advance must be attributed mainly to the natural reaction after some weeks' depression, and to the circumstance that spinners had run themselves out of stock. McHenry's circular quotes prices closing only 1-16th dearer than at the end of last week. Common and leafy lots accumulate in stock, and it is very difficult to obtain any offer for such. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans.

6jid. Middling.

5jid.

Fair Mobile.

6 d. Middling.

5jid.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Liverpool Corn Market. A better tone privated during the week, and the market element standary. When / I advance, Flous /3 to 6 advance, and now quiet: Conn, /6 advance. Dennison & Co. quote Western Canal Flous, 23.9322/3; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 24.6325; Ohio, 24.325/6. White When T. 15.

and Philadelphia, 24/6@25/; Ohio, 24/@25/0. White WHEAT, 7/3. Brown & Shipley quote White WHEAT, 7/2, Red 6, 8, Mixed 6, 6@7/. Yellow Corn 30/@31/6, White 30/@31/. Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEFF-Arrivals are large, and the stock is accumulating The sales are moderate, mostly at a reduction. Badenoch's Circular quotes Prime Mess 97/6@112/6; William Gardnet & Co. say 115. From large receipts there are no transactions this week.

PORK—Eastern Dominally 87/6.

American Bacon—There is more inquiry for Eastern at 54/9250. Western, in quantity, would be likely to bring within a few shillings of it.

In Lard, with large arrivals, 50 tuns sold at 53/9255/. Tallow steady. 46, saked for Y. C. Cheesse finds a ready sale at 43/9246/. Apriles arrive in small parcels, and sell readily at 17/935/. Lenseed Cake—No improvement.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Asses—Only small sales are reported; 25/6@25/0 for Pots, and 47/6 for Pearls. Bark—No improvements. CLOVER SEED—It fair demand; imports of French and

German prevent any advance.

Rich-Carolina is depressed, with sales of 60 tes. at 21/6

RIGH—Carolina is depressed, with success.

RESIN—Rather lower; several hundred bbls, common sold at 5; nothing reported in Tar or Turpentine; Spirits in itsufied demand at 69;
OILS—Palm in better request, chiefly for arrival; 300 tuns on the spot sold at £330 £23,10); 30 tuns Seal fetched £35 £231; and for 20 tuns of Rape £35 was bid.

Dyk Woods—Market very steady; 270 tuns Campeachy Logwood sold at £6 10; 20 tuns Hondurss, £6 £2 £10; 20 tuns Hondurss, £6 £2 £10; 20 tuns Fustic, £5 10; 20 £10; 2

#28 | 10.

Sucar-No transactions in West India; Brazil, 20 | for Brown Bahia; 20 | #22; for Yellow Paraba; sales 20 baxes Havans #1 22; | 100 tuns Barbadoes Molasses to arrive, 19.

COFFEE in fair demand for the lower qualities, of which

sales chiefly consist.

TEX-A good inquiry exists, both from the trade and speculators, at improved rates for all sorts.

State of Trade in Manchester. A slightly better feeling has prevailed this week, without however, leading to much business.

London Markets.

Haring & Brothers report business this week on an increased scale, with an active demand for Sugar, and more inquiry for Coffee and Tra. Coffee is in more request at 1d advance. Flock and Whrat remain dull. Flocks, 23/925/; Corn, no sales afloat, but generally held for former value, but the trade held off; Lazan difficult of sale at 54/938/ for Western. Linnerd Cakes declined. Now-York bbls. 29 10; Boston laza, 29 3. Taillow steady at 49 on the spot. The in good demand; since the China advices holders of Green demand an advance. Turper and the spot. The dull, 13/913/3; Spirits, 57. Outs—Sperm in demand at 28/92/91. Matals—Copper firm; from it also firm at 28/16 for Bars; 29 for Rails; Scotch Fig closes firm at 54/6 on the Clyde.

London Money Market.

The fluctuation of Corsots during the week have been Highest price for Money, 1004; lowest, 991—closing on Friesy at 994 for Money.

MONEY in good demand. Discounts unchanged. The Ballion in the Bank of England has increased £700,000, owing to large arrivals of Australian gold.

American Eacl.£s ard quoted at 76/4 in quantities. New Silver Dollars, 4/114.

American Securities.

American Securities.

Messr. Bell & Son report an active business during the week, there being a fair demand both on English and Continental account. Prices remain steadily supported.

Messr. Baring Brothers say the transactions have been very limited. A rather more active demand for Moxay, and the report of a similar state of things in American markets. Buyers hold back expecting to do better by delay. The sales comprise U. S. Bosos of 1868 at 1100f111; Marylands, 82:259; Boston City, 106j.

Havre Market.

Havre Market.

The sales of Cotton for the five days to the lith were 3,239 bales, against 18,000 of imports, leaving a stock of 50,500 bales, of which 46,000 were American. Market languid. Our correspondent, dating 18th, says our market was dull until vesterday, when the America's advices reached us. 2,000 bales were done at better prices. To day the market set set more series, on second of the Arctic's news, and 2,000 bales had changed hands at 2 franca advance. We quote tree ordinaire and ordinary Orleans at 227.

Assess, unsupported, and in limited demand.

COFFER, in moderate demand at stoady quotations.

Outs languid, and transactions limited.

Nothing deing in Mayals.

Rice was brisk at the beginning of the week, but fell off toward the close; sales 263 tierces Carolina new at f. 31 to 1.53 To 1.

SUGAR, TALLOW and LARD unchanged. Freights. Little variation-of Dead Weights less offering, and par-tially lower rates taken.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, Dec. 5.—Revenue, at Sydney, N. S. W.; William Frethensham and Madonnide. 20th, Ocean Englis, at Medical English, S. S. W.; William Frethensham and Madonnide. 20th, Ocean, Englis, at Medical Enterprise, at Liverpool, Benry, at Deal, Western English, and Enterprise, at Liverpool, 10th, George Camonni, at Christophia, Madagaset Erans, of Falometh, 10th, George Camonni, at Christophia, Denny, Antwerp, Jan. 13, Medica, at Table Bay. 20th, 5th Robert, at Deal, Dec. 20, Kepler, at Madari, fall Booton, 10th, Salvador, at Deal, Dec. 20, Kepler, at Mad

avre. Arr fm. Mobile, March 16, Emigrant, at Liverpool; 1 ab, Küsabeth

Barre.
Arr fm. Mobile. March 16. Emigrant. at Liverpool; 1 ills, Kütabeth Dennison, at Harre.
Arr. fm. Apilichicolis March 16. Son Lion, at Liverpool
Arr. fm. New-Orleane March 14. Albert, Polly and New Bronswick at Liverpool; Gutatra, at Deal; Donnan Taerens, Gravesed ;
Denniston, off Portsmouth; Joshua, Maria, Houghton, Jann, at Liverpool; Bids, General Borry. Liverpool; 18th, Gones, Beschybond, 17th, Frances, at the Chife; 18th, Glinton; 18th, Statesmus; 18th, Vanctuse, Esphenna at Havre.
Sid. for New York Jan. 7, Manescepter; 18th, N. R. Palmer, fm. Canton, March II. Monationneer, Gromedy; 16th, Three Brothers and Odesse fm. the Cybin: Forest King, Constitution and Gongroomer.
Liverpool. J. R. L. Corda, fm. Cardidi, Pels. 13, Wygrames, M. Liverpool, 18th, Charles Se Wolfe, fm. the Cybin: 17th, Underwriter, Alby, B. archard and March 17th, Middleser, and Vine, all the Liverpool.
Sid. for Booton 18th March, Mary Man and Elena, Ardrasson, (the latter west athere on Katalin 18th, State Ratha, Liverpool.
Sid. for Philodolphia 18th, State Ratha, Liverpool.
Sid. for Philodolphia 18th, State Ratha, Liverpool.
Sid. for Rew Grissan 16th, Januar Theomb, Bristol

Passengers.

The Alton (Ill.) Courier proves by actual tatistics that the negro population in Southern Illinois is becreasing. Drawing a line through the center of Sangamon County and taking all of the counties south of that gamon county and taxing all of the counties south of that line it is proved by a comparison of the census of 1845 with that of 1850, that while in some counties there has been an increase of this class of inhabitants in others consti-tuting a majority, there has been a large decrease amount-ing in the aggregate to 124. The whole negro population in this part of the State is said to be 640. The Courier argues from this that all alarm about the increase of free negroes is unfounded.

The members of the Germania Musical Society have petitioned the Massachusetta Legislature for an act of incorporation.

CITY REFORM.

Meeting at Tammany Hall of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

A not very large meeting of the Unterrified answered the call of the Young Men's Democratic Association for a mass meeting at Tammany Hall last

Mr. John Cochran named Mr. James T. BRADY as the gentleman selected to preside on the interesting occasion, and to this appointment the meeting gave a unani-mous approval. The following persons were then named for Vice Presidents and Se

Presidents and Secretaries:
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Mark Spencer,
David Banks,
dy,
Edmond H. Miller,
E. K. Collins,
E. K. Collins,
Schuyler Livingston,
Dins,
Donathan Coddington,
both,
Robert Kelly. Henry Nicoll, Wice-Prest Wm. Rockwell, M. D., Elijah F. Purdy, James L. Curtis, James Lee, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins, August Belmont, peir, S. L. M. Barlow,
John R. Brady,
C. Bainbridge Smith. Gilbert M Speir,

Geo. Barstow,

C. Bainbridge Smith.

The following resolutions were then read:

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, believe that it is the duty of all citizens to guard virilantly the ceremonial of Oovernment, and that it is the office of political organizations to apply to affairs the corrective which the public voice suggests. We believe that an escape from danger does not so much consist in its discovery as in the means devised to avert it, and the visor with which they are employed. We believe that allows are inefficient without the approval, and ineperative without the esteem of the people; that supplemental legislation is emendatory only when dictated by observation, and matured by experience, and is always to be suspected when supplied on emergency, and feared when emasted in lasts. We believe that the degree of relief may be so stimulated by a sense of furdens endured, that crude and imperfect expedients shall be accepted as reform, and that grievances, finned or real, may so exasperate that the amendment shall inflict an evil greater than that which it is proposed to correct. We believe that there are provisions in our City charter incompatible with the economy, and dasceroes the hours of the City. Georginnent is appropriated to correct. amendment shall inflict an evil greater than that which it is proposed to correct. We believe that there are provisions in our City charter incompatible with the economy, and dangerous to the purity of our City Government, and that they should be repealed; and knowing that schemes of Municipal Reform have engaged the attention of an excited population, and been submitted to the action of the Legislature; and being possessed of the measurer proposed, we do, therefore, in a common desire for the general good.

proposed, we do, therefore, in a common desire for the general good.

Readerd, That every departure from economy and strict accountability, in the receipt and expenditure of the public monies, is a violation of the general right, and a high effects and set the Democratic principle; that while interposing barriers against the approaches of corruption and peculation, it becomes us to follow the investigation of the offences, charged, with our condemnation of the offences,

peculation, it becomes us to condemnation of the offenders, offences, charged, with our condemnation of the offenders, if proved.

Resolved. That beneath the charges industriously circulated by whig machinery and art, of the corruption and malversation of democrats in office, lies concealed the infamy of whig officials. Should there be a doubt, the facts resolve it. The charges preferred, embrace a period of about two years, commencing with the induction into office, of the alderine elected in the fall of 1850, and substantially ending with the fall of 1852. Though, during this time, a democratic majority prevailed in both Boards of the Common Council, yet a whig minority was furnished to each, while the heads of the executive departments, including the Mayor and the Comptroller, and excepting alone the Common of Streets, (and that only for a portion of the period, were represented by whig incumbents. Thus possessed of the executive arm, and commandir g the treasury, the one was quiet, and the other closed, till both were approached by whig corruption and employed for the benefit of whig officials. A whig Mayor's yote assisted to the disposal of the Geneevect property, and it was upon a whig Alderman that a recent adjudication conferred an unusual distinction in a

Resided. That the decentrance was a time in the Democratic creed; and we therefore recommend to our legislative representatives, and must that in all practicable cases municipal officers be under elective by the people.

Resided. That we disagree to any division of existing Wards, possessed of the standard population, property and territorial exient, common to them all. Attempts at such divisions we attribute to unworthy designs to create and intent the expenses of additional Wards, for individual purposes and private gain.

Resided, That the manner in which our primary meetings are conducted merits our severe animal existing. That

Mr. James T. Snany then came forward and said :

the duty wwell as the pleasure of the Democracy to carry into full effect, and we seize the earliest measure practicable for doing so. I say to you, fello welltiens, that in the action we have taken on this subject we have been mistaken by at least a portiun of the Press of this City. I saw some days since, in The Express, an article which conveyed a great compliment, if the language conveyed the ideas of the writer. This article stated that it was entirely idle for the Democracy to call a meeting for Municipal Reform, as it was only necessary for Mr. John Van Buren and myselfto present ourselves to the Common Conteil-room and state there our wishes and what was deemed right and proper by our party, and that all legislative action would then become totally unnecessary, and that an act of reform would immediately issue from that place perfectly formed and panoplated as Minerva issued from the brain of Jupiter. It is not my intention to say anything with respect to Mr. Van Buren on this subject, as he is perfectly able to speak for himself on this and all other occasions, and, but that he is, to my own presonal knowledge, detained on business in Albany, which pisce I left this morning, he would have the gratification of addressing you, here, and of imparting to you, himself, his own ideas in the matter, and the relity on what influence he possesses with the Aldermen of our City. Without stopping to inquire how far this influence may have been effected by his professional acts through which some of the Common Council have become in some slight degree affected, I will say for myself, that I have not the immesse gratincation of having any influence with any of the members of the present Common Council. I say this without meaning or intending any disparagement to the men now in power; for whoever knows me is aware that I am not by public feeling studdenly carried away on any one-subject. I am not here to consume the Common Council for the present common Council is any thin which is the child and consolidated power. H pressed and strangers from every quarter of the globe. It is due to such a City as this that no stain affix taself, and if any should be attempted, the strong arm of the honest Democracy will be extended to clear it away. Mr. Brady then called the attention of the meeting to the nature of the Dungan and Montgomery Charters, which were made for the government of the City when the inhabitants were few, and to answer the wants of a growing population the Charter of 1849 was framed. The present one would not become a law until the people voted on it. He alluded to the taking away of the Judicial power from the Aldermen by the present Charter, and said that though old citizens might be offended at the change, that it was a great improvement, for it merely did away with the two silent ornaments of the Bench, and left the duties nominally in the presiding Judge, as they were in reality before; and the cause of ever having Aldermen vested with Judicial power was to have the people represented in the seat of Justice, but as Judges were now elective, that was sufficiently secured. He admirted that it could not be dedenied but the Aldermen did sometimes use their Judicial powers in an improper manner and prostituted them to gain political influence; and, however unpleasant it might be to be known that the officials of so magnificent a City had no higher motive for acts of Judicial elemency than this so paltry one, yet it was the truth and ought to be known. In a City of such magnitude as New York the discharge of Logislative duties is quite enough for one body of men, and to them it ought to be restricted. It is shaw made a feature is your Custrer that any one who has aught to do in introducing corruption with any of the legislative or executive holies of your City Government, or the members of the City Government themselves, if they act corrupt, and in some measure necessary for your prosperity There is another subject which the preposed amendment should have embraced—I mean the primary elections. It is not necessary for

rule Austria than of acting under the such ruffically despotism as we see practiced in New-York. It is only the other day that we see Raderski, one of the successful supporters of Despotism, praised for an act of the greatest mildress clemency and charity, by the newspapers of absolutism. What was this act; Why that he changed the

entenne what was the set! Why that he changed sentence of death pronounced against a young man Milan for merely uttering an aspiration for the his of his country to twelve years' imprisonment in ch with hard labor. If you walk about, and that no me

Mr. LORENZO B SHEPPARD then addressed

the meeting. He said that he came forward to address

likely to promote union and harmony. I have not read the bill attentively, nor am I familiar with its provisions.

The Democratic party were successful in the last cam-

paign by a noble sacrifice for union, and now in conse-

uence stand foremost in the councils of the natioe, and

placed one at the head whose policy will he was sure meet

your approval and that of posterity. Franklin Pierce will do and has done his atmost to discharge his duty to the nanon, and no one who regards virtue and patrice

the nation, and no one who regards virtue and partions an deserving a prominent piss e among men's virtues, will deny him his approval. We all know that there has been a great deal of corruption in management of our Corporative affairs, and you are here to consider what amendment should be made in the Charter to prevent such. He objected to one of the provisions, and it was the ride and typ provision, as it was called, by which one half a Ward elected an Alderman this year, and the other half next year. It would be much better to have all elected at the one time. If there were two Alderman elected at the same time for a large Ward, it might do one taking office the year after the other.

Aldermen elected at the same time for a large Ward, it might do one taking office the year after the other, but this other would only lead to corruption and many persons residing on the dividing line could vote at both elections. He also considered that population should be the basis of representation, for from the way Wards were now divided one man had as much industrie in the City Council as three in other places. The population of the Wards should be equalized by the lines of division heiner charged recording as an increase or decrease

of the Wards should be equalized by the lines of division being charged according as an increase or decrease of population demanded it. Popular representation was the basis of Democratic representation, and it should be carried out sooner or later. Without, however, now raising any issues on which any division could arise, he he would receive the blessings about to be bestowed on them with thankfulness. He highly approved of the increased influence given to the veto of the Mayor, and

great parties of the State stand by and ready to vote for candidates for anothic within their cit, without knowing or being permitted to know anything of their qualifications, but they voted tamely for these because they were thrust on them by an unprinciple! set of daring men who, if their true position was known, they could not by their caths succeed in having a felon arrested, nor by their interest get one out of prison. You know all this was effected by bully men by bludgeon men, by ruffianism. Many a man who lives here in this free land and claiming to be a Democrat, and who says he has voted as such, who is and has been as very a slave has voted as such, who is and has been as very a slave has voted as such, who is and has been as very a slave as if he resided under the most iron of despotisms, as cringing a vassal as those who move through fear of and under the control of servied ranks. Is not this a monstrous state of things! What difference, let me ask you, is there in acting under the iron and bloody ruef austra than of acting under the control of such rueflanly desputism as we see practiced in Ganaevoort property, and it was upon a wing Alderman that a recent adjudication conferred an unusual distinction in a proceeding for contempt. The charter which has permitted maipractices and frauds, were the enactment of a whig Legislature, presided over by a whig Speaker, and a whig President of the Senate, and made a law by the signature of a whig Gevernor. Indeed it is time that a democratic Legislature. Speaker, President of the Senate, and Governor should relieve our city from whig misrule, and our democratic city relieve itself from the evil machinations of whig discharders.

Resident The Comments of the Senate of the

Cisceholders

Resolved, That by replacing a Whig Controller by Anamah C. Flag, the Democratic party practically illustrated its ancient doctrine of retrenchment and reform. While that fearless and incorruptible public servant presides over the City Treasury, the tide of public prodigality and plunder shall be stayed.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City and County of New-York ceserve well of their political opponents for their nomination and election of Jacob B. Westervelt; and that he has but confirmed the confidence reposed in his redement and integrity by all parties of his fellow citizens, by the remarkably pure and able administration of his office.

Resideed. That the decentralization of power, as it has ways been, continue to be the chief article in the Demo-

Realered. That the manner in which our primary meet-ings are conducted merits our severe animadversion. That when reminded of the compactness of our City population, of the absorbing commercial professional, and other con-ventional channels, into which their pursuits are divided and exclusively directed, and of the consequent fact that City polities have come to be the exclusive possession of large colperating numbers embarked in the trade, we do not perceive that any other system of nominations, if adopted, would aveid the abuses of this. That our only escape from the ruffixnism, brutality, and frand, which best our primary elections, is in their legalisation. We therefore urge thus anheet of our resolve upon legislative attention, and ask for intimediate action.

subject of our resolve upon legislative attention, and sak to inclined as the commendate action. Readend, That the true guards of municipal interests, and which a wise experience has planted deep in democratic ground, consists of two coolednast legislative bodies, of an equal constituency and continuance in office—of an elective undiciary, and of an executive with a weto, prevailing within the limits of a two-third vots; of a jury system, in manner worked by Aldertmen, nor by any official, not appearable of the purpose; of a uniformed police with an elective head, extending over and conserving the city, in its avenues, its harbors, its rivers, and its whurves; and of elections so ordered and occurring, that local and ismuss interests, shall not be affected nor controlled by those incompatible and general.

Resolved—That to the thanks commonly accorded to the New York Delegation for their prompt introduction into

Resolved—That to the thanks commonly accorded to the New York Delevation for their prompt introduction late. The State Assembly of a bell further to amend the Charter of the City of New York, we add the most generous measure of our own; that the general seatures of the bill sixthally represent the tree spurie of beneficial reform, and attest the legislative qualifications of the sentlemen who produce them The haste required for its completion may, however, have occasioned some omission of details, and the consequent impossibility of deliberation have caused partial error. We recommend to our representatives a reconsideration of their decision to blend our charter with the general elections. Other causes, we believe, than the separation of the elections account for the small vote of the Jone judiciary polis; and inconvenience and impoley should not be invoked against the wasdom of detenting local interests from rabid politics.

invoked squiest the wasfour of users of the hill should previde. We suggest that section three of the hill should previde that the districts to be created should not only be contiguous has irrespective of wasfoundaries. A half dozen councilmen may coolperate with one alderman, when it would be difficult for him to propitate a fractional legislator.

We suggest that section five of the hill shall also deprive the aldermen of all power in the selection of Grand Jutors, and of all power as bailing magistrates. The power to discharge the offender is virtually continued in the power of similiting him to bail.

discharge the offender is virtually continued in the power of admitting him to beil.

We also suggest that section thirteen of the bill he made to correspond with the recommendations of the report, and that instead of a three fourths vote being made the warrant for an expeculture of money on peculiar emergency, that it require the unanimous consent of both boards of the Common Council. Grudged honors do not illustrate the living, and the dead need no reluctant obsequies.

My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITTLENS: I am aware My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITTLESS: I am sware that it is the custom, on occasions like the present, for the Chairman of the meeting to state the general objects for which the meeting was convened at the commencement of the proceedings. The cause of my departure from this course on the present occasion, is, that I desired that the preamble and resolutions should be submitted for your consideration. I will state thee, with frankness, that the general form and substance of the amendments proposed, it will be attributed the great cause of corruption in the Common Council to the facilities given for such by the contract system of the Charter. The mode of transacting this branch of the business of the Common Council being definitely pointed our and provisions made for the exposure and punishment of the effenders would do away with this evil. After some further observations inculcating union, Mr. S. retired amid the cheers of the meeting. Mr. GEORGE BARSTOW, late of New-Hamp-

had been announced as from New Hampshire. If the

the City of New-York. From what had been said, he

had learned that a long course of fraud had been con-

well nigh wrought our ruin. There have been great

external causes of prosperity for our City-among which are the steamers, the telegraphs, the press, the

influx of California gold, &c.; but amid all these means

influx of California gold, &c.; but amid all these means of growth and prosperity our City has not been saved from disgrace. The property of the City has, so to speak, been put up and sold at mock auction, as watches are sold in Peter Punk shops. A system of gambling has been carried on, and there appears to have been cheating around the board. However, it is an old alage that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dines." The law has been defective. The bill proposed is not perfect, but it is better than nothing. Almost anything would be better than the system of fraud and occulation which has of late been in existence. Let a Convention be called to revise the City Charter, and renatate the old democratic issue of honesty against fraud. venuon be called to revise the Cuty Charter, and re-instate the old democratic issue of honesty against fraud. The speaker hoped that the Legislature would give us something by way of a reformation; but if it did not, application should be made for a Charter in which horse-stealing would be legalized. HENRY ARCULARIUS, Jr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, next came forward, and proceeded at some length furiously to disown responsibility for the grievances complained of, and to cast odium upon The Tribune and Times for publishing articles relative to the management of City affairs in general and the streets in particular. He said, in substance, that he would not permit any one to say that he went before him in a measure for City Reform. If we desire reform we must go to the fountian of the evil. The difficulty was, he said, that the streets were under the control of was, he said, that the streets were under the control of three or four different heads of departments. They work against each other. He called attention to an article in The Times, and said that this writer was "a fool, a liar, and a coward!" As to The Tribuae he gave it as his opinion that those who wrote articles in that sheet about City affairs, and the dirt in the streets, are only fit to be put to work cleaning streets. He proceeded to state that it was not his fault that dead animals lay in the streets; that it was some other public man's duty to remove the carcasses. It will be useless to undertake to reduce the taxes unless the heads of the departments and the police work together as a unit. The papers make charges which they can't prove. Mr. A. said that he had for a long time wanted to make a statement or sense a card in favor of a movement to remedy the existing evils. He complained that merchants encumbered the streets. He said he was out of town when the City Reform meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, If he had been there, he could have shown that two of the prominent merchants at that meeting constantly violated the ordinances. The streets are encumbered, and by their means. Ordinances are constantly violated the ordinances. The streets are encumbered, that his salary was \$1.300, and he gave security to the smount of \$20,000, while other officers of no greater responsibility, no more duties to perform, and much less to furnish, have \$1,750 salary per annum. He was constantly receiving attacks in the papers and by letters of every abusive nature, signed by annaymous names. New York, he said, was the City of his birth, and why should he not be in favor of reform for its benefit? At his office his books were to be found open for scrutiny, three or four different heads of departments. They work

The question was then put upon the resolutions, which were unan mously adopted.

New York, he said, was the City of his birth, and why should he not be in favor of reform for its benefit? At his office his books were to be found open for scrutiny. He never paid out money but upon properly certified vouchers. Men talk about what they do not understand. After some further remarks in this vein, he came to a

Mr John Cochrane came forward as the last speaker. His remarks were mostly laudatory of "Harry Arcularius." In speaking of the leading fea-tures of the reform which it is proposed to effect, he said they were never gathered in Tammeny Hall on an can be were never gathered in rainment had on an occasion when a purer or nobler principle required their applause. On this occasion there is no claim for votes, no enthusiasm for or devotion to individual popularity, but we are convened to manifest our devotion to the Democratic principles of Retreachment and Reform, and to speak with a waite offset will be brand at Ausany, the stated that the Reform bill which has been reported in the Legislature, will be adopted.

When Mr. C. had concluded, the meeting, which then numbered only about a hundred persons.

which then numbered only about a hundred persons was formally adjourned.

MEXICO. RETURN OF SANTA ANA. His Future Policy.

The British Mail steamer which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th of March reports that Gen. Santa Ana had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would return to that country on the mail packet of the 1st of April. The Vera Cruz papers contain the particulars of an interview between Santa Ana and Dr. Manuel M. Escoities of Vera Cruz on a mission to the exiled ex Pres ident. The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the papers, and a trans lation is given by The New Orleans Piesyune, which we copy. The significance of the language of Santa Ana touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated hostility toward the United States cannot full to command the attention of the reader. At the latest date from the City of Mexico (March 3) seventeen o the States and Districts had voted for him as President one had voted against him, and the remaining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confidently anticipated. Here is the

tion to power was confidently anticipated. Here is the account of the interview above referred to:

Schor Escobar reached Carthagena on the lat of February, and found Santa Ata residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthagena. Upon meeting Santa Ana, his first question was, "What happens in our republic—what say the Mexicans "He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened? to which Escobar replied that "the question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to cede without fighting."

Schor Escobar states that he then went into a long account of the course of the Tehuantepec affair, of the administration of the Government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet who love each other. He then handed to the Genereal the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa Aña said to him:

"Your coming has made me pass a very bad night. How have I been affected by the unhappy sintation of our believed country, the victim of parsion, involved in anarchy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing analition and a half of back dividends on the English debt, and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her officers without an army, the frontiers

with hard labor. If you walk about, and that no matter what abuses you see, you cannot reform them, but that you carry about you the chains which a despotic mob has imposed on you, in what do you differ from him? Have you more liberty of action? No. But in this you do differ, that you have the power of throwing off your chains, which he has not, and you are then more dishonored and degraded. If you are not in the full and free erjoyment of your privileges as a freeman, you are in: effect a slave. This must be remedied, and we will have our elections no more in pent-up places, but in such as all can vote without detriment or fear. I have felt the erils of this system for many years, but many were as all can vote without certiment or lear. In averein the evils of this system for many years, but many were like me, they did not desire to endanger life and limb by going to those places, and the evil was thus let flourish and increase. We are indebted to good clintens of all parties for their efforts to redress this evil, as also to a and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her eifleers; without an army, the frontiers abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the eavages; the frontier States undermined by traitors influenced and protected by Americans, all this tolerated for five years by inapt leaders, who are traffors and only worthy of universal excertation. parties for their efforts to redress this evil, as also to a part of the press—not the party press—for the press of both parties are on a level in this respect—but to the independent press. Mr. Brady then found fault with the appointment of new Judges, as unnecessary, and creating unnecessary expense, and concluded by stating that he hoped the Charter, as amended by the New Jork Delegation—with some new improvements, to make it more perfect—would pass the Legislature this session and after again congratulating the Bemorratic party on their union and honesty and principles of retreachment, concluded amid the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. Lorenzo B. Surgepagn them addressed trailors and only worthy of universal execution.

Lower California, too, threatened is such a manner that it may be invaded and overrun without resistance. Yucatan su-taining an Indian war in which it cannot triumph. Tehuantepec threatened, and its military occupation by our natural enemies delayed until the com-

ing month of April."
"What a situation! But what has the Government
of Mexico done with the millions it received for the iniquitous sale of a great portion of our territory! What
has it done with the revenue it has controlled for five the Democracy of the Empire City with the greatest pleasure, and the more so as it was for a new purpose,

has it done with the revenue it has controlled for five years, while the nation has remained dumb and resigned in view of the predigies which the ominous Government of Queretaro effered to do " The conferences were continued for several days. Santa Afa manifesting great reluctance to return, and recapitulating the marked unkindness evinced toward him by the Mexican nation. Referring to their treat-ment of him during and subsequent to the Mexican war, he said Words cannot define such conduct, and it indicates

"Words cannot define such conduct, and it indicates clearly what can be expected from such citizens. A society thus accustomed to the physical and moral assaisantion of its leaders in its war of independence, that does not respect an observing world, cannot be otherwise than in the unhappy condition of our country. God and man must condemn acts that are so rarely found in the civilized world. Does such a course encourage our young men to give their time and their best years to the benefit of their country, defying danger and lorgetting all that is most dear and sweet in life, and abandon all for her safety?" "Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and meet

"Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and meet with screnity a set of men who have elevated themselves to power without anything in past history favorable to them; or him who has never been a good sun, a good husband, a good friend, or a good citizen; mea who have borne the fifthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw that nothing was done to save our country from the aggressions projected by the new vandals of the North.

"Have the Mexicans abjured their passions: Do they blush for their follies! See the abjust that is open at their feet! Know they that they will be absorbed by this modern Rome, without any recourse but to bend the neck, if they do not change completely their course! Have they the presumption to suppose that they will be awed without effort on their part, and the disorders in which they be, and when It would seem that patriotism

has fled the land of the Hids 'cos, of the Jurbides, and

shire, next addressed the meeting briefly. He said he

rumors of corruption were true, perhaps it would be more creditable to bail from New-Hampshire than from tinued, which, had it not been detected, might have

Overrecos?

"Shall I present myself on that some when no government is possible? When the two of obedience are tern into shreds? When the wicks I and vile Arista has dissolved every social bond, and dr. ven morally and virtualinto oblivion? Do they wish the to leave this sweet repose? That I shall again risk the term of life which Divine Providence conceded to me, untilated as I am, to look upon such misfortune, with the wish, perhaps, to save, but powerless to remedy, because i my not find a loyal and effective coheration, as the curred when I made front to the American invasion."

Sefor Escobar employed every argument colombated to inforce San a Afa to return, representing to him that Arista was universally detected, that every one was in favor of Santa Afa, and looked toward him as a liberator and benefactor, and that his presence and counsels would alone suffice to dispel anarchy, and restore Markeo to tranquility and order. Two days afterward Santa Afa replied to Escobar.

"That his heart could only be Mexican; that, not withstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatitions how dear they were to him; that their misfortunes were his, and he never could be indifferent to them; that looking at objects from a distance, their deformities were better seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deat to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger, and that he had assay in the spot he had chosen as a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, easting aside every thing tending to defamily that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, easting aside every thing tending to defamily that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, easting aside every thing tending to defamily that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, easting aside every thing tending to defamily that his only wish was to see his country happy.

masses.
"I hold," he said, "that independence is the greatest
of our blessings, and every good citizen should asfend
it with all his power, and I cannot be deafty the roice

of our blessings, and every good cliffren should be fond it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf it the roice of my countrymen, nor fail to appreciate the high house they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril, from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the indolence and treason of a few Mexicans.

"Return in the next packet, and in giving an account of your mission to those who sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of Marchi will leave this spot for the shores of Mexica. On my arrival there is will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them; and if I find cooperation; if I find sincerity and a good will to shopeare capricious and mistaken opinious; and, finally, if I find men of heart to make an obstinate defense of our rights against the aggressors from the North, and that the only cry is independent on ocaris, then will I lend myself cheerfully to now sacrifices; for, in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins, if after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But if my hopes hould not find encouragement equal to my desires, which never can be other than the weal and glory of our nation, I will return disconsolate to this returnent, to deplore the blindness of a people that obstinately believe it can do every thing, when it leaves the only path left open to it, and will not initiate it, who, like them, have found themselves in a similar situation."

Selice Escoher here puts a note to his report, stating that, on hes arrived at Yera Cruz, he had learned that.

The question of Tebuantopic had been settled in a manner which must be estimated for all good citizens, which General Santa Aaa could not know when he used the above words.

STARTLING NEWS.

FROM SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.

Invasion of Foreign Territory by American Forces.

San Juan Seized by the U. S.

Sloop Cyane. THE GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CITIZENS.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 16, 1833 Enclosed I forward a copy of the protest and surrender of this port to the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander George N

Hollins. On the morning of the 12th inst., the flag of the city was lowered with a salute of twentyone guns, and the Commercial Agent of the United States of America, HENRY L. STEVENson, furnished with a duplicate protest, accompanied by a note, of which I subjoin a copy. The Consuls of other Nations represented here, were furnished with copies of the protest. No Government exists, all having

been surrendered! The citizens have organized a Committe of Vigilance and Safety, and we may expect some

summary punishments. Two clipper schooners were immediately dispatched, one to Blewfields and the other to Jamaica, to inform the British Consul-General and the Admiral of the West India Station, of these extraordinary events.

You are aware that the Government of this city has been exercised during the past two years by the citizens; that in April last the Agent of the King of Mosquito, formally transferred the Government of the city to the inhabitants, making no reservations at all, and approving the Constitution of the city, then adopted; that since that time the Government has consisted of five American citizens, constitutionally chosen by the people.

The Accessory Transit Company of Nicara gua have since June, 1851, occupied a piece of land situated on the north side of the Bay of San Juan, which they had leased from the Agent of the Mosquito King, for a coal depot, only at the nominal rent of six pence sterling per month, agreeing to vacate at any time when the lands should be required for other

There being necessity for a Quarantine ground and Powder Magazine (large quantities of Powder being imported for the Interior) and for the residence of the Pilots of the port. the agent of his Majesty called on the Transit Company to vacate, in compliance with the terms of their lease, to which demand no attention was given. At length the City Government, desiring to effect the removal of the Company from this land upon which they had erected hotels, stores, &c., to the great detriment of the growth of the city proper, amicably and honorably, made several propositions to the Transit Company, tendering large grants of land on the south side of the Bay and on the Lageon in fee simple, gratis, and to pay the expenses of removal, to construct a rail track from the Bay to the Lagoon and to transport the Company's supplies from one to theother, free-all of which propositions having been repeatedly tendered, were as frequently unnoticed. At last the City Council passed an ordinance requiring their removal within thirty days. At the same time a number of the most responsible citizens of the town proposed in writing, over their own signatures, to give to the Company gratis the property known as the Beschor Estate, situated in the heart of the city, and which has been valued at Thirty Thousand Dollars.

This ordinance created great excitement among the employes of the Company. Sanguinary threats were made and everything betokened a little war, the citizens of tha